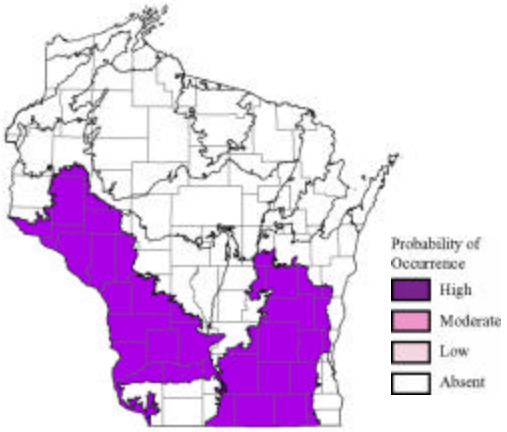
Starhead Topminnow (*Fundulus dispar*)

Species Assessment Scores*

State rarity:	4
State threats:	4
State population trend:	4
Global abundance:	3
Global distribution:	4
Global threats:	3
Global population trend:	3
Mean Risk Score:	3.6
Area of importance:	2

* Please see the Description of Vertebrate Species Summaries (Section 3.1.1) for definitions of criteria and scores.



Ecological Landscape Associations
Please note that this is not a range map. Shading does not imply that the species is present throughout the Landscape, but represents the probability that the species occurs somewhere in the Landscape.

Landscape -community Combinations of Highest Ecological Priority

Ecological Landscape	Community
Southeast Glacial Plains	Inland lakes
Southeast Glacial Plains	Warmwater rivers
Southeast Glacial Plains	Warmwater streams
Western Coulee and Ridges	Warmwater rivers
Western Coulee and Ridges	Warmwater streams

Threats and Issues

- Habitat degredation and destruction from shoreline alteration due to urban and residential development and agriculture threaten this species.
- Invasive/agressive aquatic plants may degrade shoreline habitat required by this species.
- Non-point source pollution from agriculture and development within the watershed threatens this species through degredation of habitat.
- Status and distribution information is lacking for this species.

Priority Conservation Actions

- The species occurs in four disjunct areas of the Mississippi River basin in Wisconsin; establishment of refuges is needed to protect and maintain these populations.
- Protection and restoration of natural stream and shoreline habitat are needed to maintain the habitats that this species requires: quiet, clear to slightly turbid shallow backwaters with abundant submerged aquatic plants.
- Control of non-point source pollution is needed to prevent siltation and pollution of preferred shoreline habitats.
- Better aquatic plant management is needed to prevent degredation of shoreline habitats.

- Better shoreline zoning is needed to prevent destruction and degredation of the shoreline habitats required by this species for cover, feeding and spawning.
- More information on trends and factors limiting abundance and distribution are needed to inform and focus conservation efforts.